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pret the declaration of the Westminster divines that "elect infants dying in infancy are regenerated and saved" as not designated to establish a contrast between the eternal destiny of "elect infants dying in infancy" and non-elect infants dying in infancy. Finally, it is difficult to understand how Dr. Warfield could write a history of the doctrine of infant salvation and scarcely even mention the teaching of the anti-pedobaptists on this subject, or the mighty influence which they have exerted throughout the Christian world in favor of the conviction that all infants dying in infancy, and thus escaping the stain of personal transgression, are received by God to his eternal peace through the atonement of his Son and the regenerating power of his Holy Spirit. — FRANKLIN JOHNSON.

Leo XIII at the Bar of History. A Discussion of the Papal Plan for Christian Unity. By R. H. McKim, D.D. (Washington: Gibson Bros., 1897; pp. iv+132; \$1.) Dr. McKim prints Pope Leo's encyclical on Christian unity, which was given to the press in June, 1896, and follows it with an open letter to his holiness, in which he points out that the variance of the Anglican church and the Church of Rome on questions of fundamental truth is so radical and far-reaching that reunion on the basis of the encyclical is impossible. The open letter is followed by numerous citations from the Fathers which demonstrate that papal claims are silenced and rejected at the bar of history. St. Peter was not the rock in the papal sense; nor had he any power of the keys not shared by the other apostles; nor was his a primacy of jurisdiction. St. Cyprian plainly taught the equality of bishops, and the Greek church has always taught the independence of national churches. The recently promulgated dogmas of the immaculate conception and papal infallibility are wholly unscriptural and unhistorical.

Dr. McKim has taken the "tremendous claims" of the pope before the "august tribunal" of history, and congratulates himself that he has "obtained a verdict against the vast pretensions of the papacy." He fervently longs for a union of the churches, but does not see how Anglicans can march with their "Roman Catholic brethren" as "fellow-soldiers under the banner of the cross," so long as the papacy clings to its "ecclesiastical absolutism." — ERI B. HULBERT.

Grundzüge der Ethik. Von Dr. Hermann Schwarz, Privatdocent an der Universität Halle. (Leipzig: Verlag von Siegbert Schnurpfel, 1897; pp. 136; M. 0.40. = Wissenschaftliche Volksbibliothek, Nos. 51-52.) This is a double number of a popular scientific library published